FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1840. [NO. 1193]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,

BY EDWARD J. HALE.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

Hay, Rum and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscriber,—

20 BUNDLES HAY,
10 barrels N. E. RUM,
10 bags RIO COFFEE.

AMOS KIMBALL.

April 7, 1840. 92tf

Several fine Horses

For sale by

JOHN McARN.

April 7, 1840. 92tf

A Situation

WANTING by a young man, as a Teacher, who is capable of teaching the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages; and such branches of the Mathematicks as are commonly taught in Schools. Those wishing to engage the services of such, will please state the terms on which they would employ. Satisfactory testimony as to competency and moral character can be given. Address S. M., through the Post Office.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 6. 92 3w

White Sulphur Water.

THE undersigned announce to the public that they are extensively engaged in transporting this celebrated Water, both in Bottles and Barrels, as may be desired by purchasers. They deem it proper to inform the public that the result of long and careful experience, has fully established the fact, that by carefully depriving the wood of which the barrel is made of all of its acid, and otherwise preparing it for the purpose, the Barrel is rendered completely effectual for transporting and preserving this water in its purity and medical efficiency. Persons wishing the Water in Bottles can obtain it of our wholesale agents, Alex. Duval, Richmond, Va.; Charles Ellis & Co., Philadelphia; Richard Norris, Baltimore; or of the Apothecaries in Petersburg, Va. Those wishing it in Barrels, must address their orders to the undersigned, who will deliver it at any convenient shipping point to which it may be ordered.

WILLIAM B. CALDWELL & CO.

White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier Co. Va. 92 6w

County, Va., March 16, 1840.

For Sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
15 do. MOLASSES,

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 24, 1840. 90tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL.

Yellow Brick Buildings, Bay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 76tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

HAYS' LINIMENT.

THIS fine article is warranted to cure PILES in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

Glaring Fraud!

A notorious counterfeiter has dared to make an attempt upon this article, and several have been nearly ruined by trying it. Never buy it, unless it has the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm have the only right to make and sell it for 20 years, and all from them is warranted perfectly innocent and effectual in all cases.

N. B. Always detect the false by its not having the above signature. The true sold only by

COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st., N. York.
SOLOMON HAYS, Original Proprietor.

☞ The genuine is for sale only by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

Life of Gen. Harrison,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

Nicholas Nickleby.

A NEW SUPPLY, just received. Also, Holland's Van Buren; Mammon, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,

Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42*f*

PRIME RIO COFFEE.

Just received, and for Sale,

30 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 boxes Claret WINE,
15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

LOT on Maiden Lane, with a comfortable HOUSE and out Houses, suitable for a small family.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 7, 1840.

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do. do do,

For sale at low prices in lots.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

220 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
40 do. Laguira ditto,
5 do. Java ditto,
5 hhds. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do. Porto Rico and N. Orleans ditto,
18 do. Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. and 30 bbls. New Orleans ditto,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
3 do. do. Madeira ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
2000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,

For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive Green, Brown, Claret, and Cadet-mixed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Diapers, uncommonly cheap,
1475 pieces Calico,
240 do Gingham,
Printed Lawns,
Italian Silks,
Black and colored Gross-le-nap,
Pongee and Flag Handkerchiefs,
3-4 to 6-4 Brown and Bleached Domestics,
Anker Bolting Cloths, very cheap.

With many other articles, all of which being bought by the Package, at very reduced prices, will be offered at a small advance for *Cash*, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Northern Hay.

30 BUNDLES HAY, just received and for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.

March 30, 1840. 91tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY.

Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1840. 91-tf

NO COMBINATION.

Queensware, Glass and China.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,

No. 79, Water Street, NEW YORK,

BEGS respectfully to inform his old customers and friends, that he is now opening a complete assortment of Rich CHINA, Cut and Plain GLASS WARE, and printed and common QUEENS-WARE, which is offered on terms to suit the state of the times.

Being entirely disconnected with any combination for the support of high prices, the Subscriber will resume the manner of conducting his business, in which he was so successful some years past in the old house of T. J. Barrow & Co., and hopes to receive the support of the former patrons of his old firm. In order to afford Goods at the lowest possible rate, it will be necessary to confine all sales exclusively to *Cash*, or short City paper. Virginia, North Carolina or Pennsylvania Funds received in payment for Goods. Merchants visiting the City are invited to call. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
79. *Water St., near Old Slip.*

New York, March 2, 1840. 88-6w

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

May, 1839.

THE HUMAN HAIR

IS warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

Daring Fraud!

This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street.

Address, COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.

☞ The genuine is for sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

January 1, 1840. 78-cowly

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

STATE DEBTS.—The Tory papers of this State have charged the Whigs with advocating the assumption of the debts of the States by Congress.—The Whigs have denied this over and over again. But still the charge was repeated, though not a particle of proof could be adduced. We have now Judge Strange's testimony, which they will hardly dispute, and which is conclusive. In his speech on Grundy's humbug, on the 27th February, he quotes the following, being the first three of the resolutions, viz:—

"1. *Resolved*, That the assumption, directly or indirectly, by the General Government, of the debts which have been, or may be, contracted by the States for local objects or State purposes, would be unjust, both to the States and to the people.

"2. *Resolved*, That such assumption would be highly inexpedient, and dangerous to the union of the States.

"3. *Resolved*, That such assumption would be wholly unauthorised by, and in violation of, the Constitution of the United States, and utterly repugnant to all the objects and purposes for which the Federal Union was formed."

"Neither of these propositions," says Judge Strange, "*had any one the temerity openly to question*, and with all the fearlessness observed by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Crittenden] to American Senators, in the discharge of official duty, and justly, as I trust, NO ONE SO FAR HAS BEEN BOLD ENOUGH TO DISPUTE THE TRUTH OF EITHER OF THEM."

Again: In a subsequent part of the same speech, Judge Strange speaks of "the assumption of the State debts," as "a measure from the advocacy of which, as before stated, *every body shrinks*." This is true; but, being true, where was the use of the Administration party spending weeks in the discussion of a negative proposition, "from the advocacy of which every body shrinks!" The only possible object was, that the Globes, and Standards, and Carolinians, might cheat the people into a belief that the Whigs desired Congress to assume the debts of the States. They have endeavored faithfully to perform their part in the humbug.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE DESTROYER.

Mr. Hale: In your paper of last week, I saw it stated that the Chinee Bugs had commenced their ravages in the upper Counties. On yesterday I discovered that they had not confined their attack to the region of hills and vales, but were industriously engaged in this region also. On passing through my garden yesterday, I saw that a small bed of Corn planted for Beans to run upon, looked a good deal blighted; and on examination, found that enough of these terrible insects had fastened upon it, to destroy it in a few days. To day, in passing a very beautiful field of Wheat belonging to a neighbor, and seeing that some of the lower leaves were blighted, I went in and examined it; and I am very sorry to say, that I think there were enough of bugs of the last year's stock, without taking their multitudinous increase into consideration, to harvest his crop for him. From present appearance in passing the field, one would think it good for 15 bushels to the acre; but, sir, I have no idea that he will ever reap a stalk of it.

The present low price of grain may induce a more wasteful expenditure of it than would take place if the public were apprised that this insatiate consumer is in great force in our midst.

NOTE.—Some have supposed that nearly all of these insects perished during the Winter, and that we were indebted for the new stock to a few fortunate ones, who had found a safe retreat from the rude blasts of Winter. But, sir, facts do not justify such a conclusion. I have seen them at almost every period of the Winter, sometimes in very exposed situations, but always alive. Secondly: All those I have seen this Spring are full grown and fully winged, the season of hatching not having yet arrived.

What, sir, is to be done? Last year many wagon loads of my corn was destroyed by them, although they did not make their appearance till the last of June;—now while we are planting, in one field they are destroying in another.

Robeson County, April 7.

FROM FLORIDA.

Letter to the Editor of the Observer, dated

NEWNANSVILLE, (E. F.) March 22, 1840.

Mr. Editor: It is painful to me to give you the information that I am now about to try to do.

On the 17th instant, the Rev. John Nichlison McRae and Maj. A. McNeill, both citizens of Newnansville, were travelling to Micanopy, about thirty miles distant from Newnansville, a country where there are stations kept up every six or eight miles by the regular army. Within three miles of Micanopy, where there are three companies of regular soldiers and one company of volunteers stationed, they were fired upon by a party of twenty or twenty-five Indians in ambush. Mr. McRae's horse was shot down at the first fire, but rose again, with three balls shot through his body, and run off a short distance, fell again, and expired. Mr. McRae as yet unhurt.—One ball slightly cut across his thigh, but not to injure him; he ran on foot about two hundred and fifty yards; the Indians surrounded him and butchered him with their hatchets and butcher knives, stripped and scalped him. They being so near to stations, in the hurry of their horrid deed ran off and left the scalp on the ground, (a small piece of which I send you enclosed in this letter.) Major McNeill being well mounted, made his escape on his horse. His horse was also wounded by a ball in the flank, but not so bad as to injure his speed until he got out of danger. Maj. McNeill received three balls through his clothes, two balls cut him across the small of his back, and cut his clothes through to the skin, cutting the two buttons off his coat behind, and one ball across the hip, just leaving the flesh untouched; and with that he got to Fort Wacahoote and gave the alarm to the commander, Capt. Curry, who went with a small detachment at full speed to the horrible scene. They took up Mr. McRae and carried his mangled remains to Micanopy, and buried them decently. Rev. John N. McRae and Maj. A. McNeill are both originally from Robeson county, N. C. After sending the mangled body of Mr. McRae to Micanopy, both detachments pursued the enemy, but the swamps and hammocks are so tremendous, they could not come up with them. Mr. McRae will not soon be forgotten in East Florida, as he was a champion in the cause of religion, and an instructer of youth in Newnansville. No man in the whole country would have been missed more. He left no family, but his loss is deeply felt by all the citizens.

CHARLESTON, April 7.

From Florida.—The steamer *General Clinch*, Capt. Brooks, arrived at this port yesterday, from Garey's Ferry, Black Creek, (Florida,) having on board, as passengers, Capt. F. Searle, Assistant Quarter Master, Drs. J. B. Wells, and S. R. Arnold, all of the U. S. Army; also two Hospital Nurses.

We learn that Col. Twiggs had returned from a fifteen days scout up the St. John's River, with the Blood Hounds, which, it is stated, were found to be perfectly useless—all attempts to induce them to take the trail of the Indians proving unsuccessful.

Two Indians were discovered in a boat, and shot—one of them said to be a brother of *Sam Jones*.

FROM THE RICHMOND (VA.) YEOMAN.

A gentleman who had this anecdote from the lips of the late General Tipton himself, has been so kind as to commit it to writing for our use:

ANECDOTE OF THE BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

During the last Presidential canvass, the military claims of General Harrison were freely canvassed, and some of his opponents did not scruple to charge him with a want of courage. The late General Tipton, of the United States Senate, who had served as an Ensign at the battle of Tippecanoe, was asked by a friend, "what think you, General, of Harrison's courage?" He replied, "I think him as brave a man as ever lived—no man could have behaved with more true courage than he did—while the engagement was hottest, and when the bullets flew thickest, he was to be seen speaking in his ordinary tone, and giving commands with the greatest precision. The company to which I belonged," said Gen. Tipton, "went into action eighty strong, and only twenty survived—the firing upon us was most tremendous. After the General had made his arrangements for repelling the attack of the Indians at other points, he rode up to where I was, and made the following inquiries: 'where's your Captain?' 'He is dead,' sir—'Where is the first or second Lieutenant?' 'They are both dead,' was the reply. 'Well where is the Ensign?' 'He stands before you, General.' 'Well my brave fellow,' said Harrison, 'hold your ground for five minutes longer, and all will be safe.'" In fifteen minutes the enemy was repulsed on all sides: Tipton gallantly led on his few remaining comrades to the charge, and victory perched upon the American banner.

As an evidence of Harrison's coolness in the midst of danger, General Tipton stated, that at the moment the conversation ended between himself and General Harrison, and as the horse on which was mounted his aid, the late Gen. Taylor of Indiana, was in the act of turning, a rifle ball pierced him through the body, and brought him to the ground, catching his rider's leg under him. It was a favorite black horse of the General's, and he exclaimed, "Ah, is my gallant black gone! Well, rise and mount again, for we have no time to mourn the loss of a horse, when so many brave ones are exposed to a similar fate"—and having remounted his aid, he dashed into the midst of the danger. In a few minutes the battle was over.

General Harrison's poverty has awakened the sympathy of the *ladies* of this district, and they are now at work, getting up a subscription to supply the 'war worn hero' with a suit of clothes. If you have any old shoes, old boots, old coats, pantaloons, stockings, send them on, and they will be forwarded to the *Hero of North Bend*."

N. Y. Eve. Post.

Dont trouble yourselves. Messrs. Locofocos, to send any of your old shoes to the General. He will step into Mr. Van Buren's shoes next March.—*Louisville Journal.*

Make way for the Old Soldier.—We find the following characteristic letter in the last St. Louis Bulletin. It is from an old soldier who cannot remain silent when slander on slander is heaped upon his gallant commander. These are the men who have heretofore taken little part in our political struggles, but whom the name of Harrison brings to the support of their country's flag:

GASCONADE COUNTY, (Mo.) March 2.

Messrs. Editors: It is with regret I see in the administration papers slanderous and abusive reports about Gen. Wm. H. Harrison. Let me assure those cowards of the Press that they know not their man; for he fought more battles than any other General, and never got beat. He fought our battles before his slanderers were born; and they dare not show their faces in battle unless behind a cotton bale. In 1791, I was with Gen. Wayne and Harrison—then ensign and aidecamp to Gen. Wayne—have known General Harrison forty-nine years, and can test to his bravery. I, myself, have served thirty-six years in the service of my country; and in 1704, I commanded a sergeant's guard, and buried, with military honors, the bones of those veterans who were killed at the St. Clair defeat. During our war with Great Britain, I was stationed, the whole time, at the South, under Gen. Jackson; and was taken prisoner at Mobile Point, with Major Lawrence, in 1814, and exchanged for Packenham's prisoners. We were 300 men strong—they 7000. We fought them long and blowed up a ship of war. I have seen Maj. Andre hung, and General Arnold make his escape on board of a British sloop of war at West Point—and saw our troops fire after him, but our shots fell short. I will say that no brave man would slander a brave soldier.

STEPHEN PAULDING.

Giving it up!—We are informed that a distinguished friend of Mr. Van Buren, late an Alderman of the City of N. York, who has recently returned from a tour through the Southern and South Western States, speaks despondingly of the prospects of the party. He dined with Gen. Harrison at North Bend some three weeks since. In speaking of the General, and the absurd stories that were put in circulation by the indiscreet partizans of the Administration, the gentleman remarked that all the preposterous calumnies and impotent attempts to disparage the services and character of Gen. Harrison, were working to his advantage throughout the Southern and Western country. "Sir," said, he, addressing a political associate, "we may apply the term 'granny,' imbecile or any other reproachful epithet to be found in the vocabulary, to Gen. Harrison; but the effort will be worse than useless. I tell you, and I speak from knowledge and personal observation, that Gen. Harrison is a sound and able man, and that his services and reputation are dear to the whole country. There is much in his past history to interest all who love gallantry in the field and benevolence in private life. He has grappled the entire West to his heart as with hooks of steel, and unless we can carry both New York and Pennsylvania, Mr. Van Buren cannot be re-elected."

Albany Evening Journal.

A GOOD CARICATURE.

Some friend at Washington has sent us a Caricature, published recently by that indefatigable artist Robinson. It purports to represent an interview at the farm yard of the Log Cabin candidate for the Presidency, between OLD TIP and Messrs. Van Buren, Calhoun, Kendall and Blair. On nearing the farm, these personages, in the disguise of spies, are supposed to have fallen in unexpectedly with the Hero of the Thames, ploughing in an adjacent field, who accosts them with the frankness of an old Soldier and Farmer:

"Gentlemen, you seem fatigued. If you will accept of the fare of a log cabin, with a western farmer's cheer, you are welcome. I have no *champaigne*, but can give you a mug of good *cider*, with some ham and eggs and good clean beds. I am a plain backwoodsman; I have cleared some lands, killed some Indians and made the red coats fly in my time."

Upon the unexpected tenor of this welcome the royal visitor turns to his comrades and remarks, as if in an under tone,

"As I live, that is old Harrison himself. The old fool! After the many opportunities he has had of enriching himself, to live in a log cabin and plough his own ground! Now look at me, who never pulled a trigger nor chased an Indian unless by proxy—I roll in riches, and live in splendor, dine like kings, make my sons princes, enrich my friends, punish my enemies, and laugh in my sleeve at the dear People whom I gull."

To which Calhoun drily gives this unwelcome rebuke—

"Matty! this is a dirty job! I dont like it."

A little in the rear stand Amos Kendall and Blair, of the Globe. Amos says—

"Why, he is quite a natural! He don't suspect us to be Spies, or he would not ask us to stay all night. We may be able to furnish you with something clever for the Globe."

To which the Globe man, as in duty bound, replies:

"I will state in my paper that we found him drinking rye whiskey, and that will kill him with the temperance men, and reading Abolition tracts, that will settle him in the South. Our readers you know will swallow any thing. I must make the most of this interview, as our case it desperate."

The whole is so well conceived, and so admirably executed, that we should like to see a copy in the house of every voter.

Raleigh Register.

NEW YORK POLICE OFFICE.—MARCH, 1840.

An Improvisitor.—Edward Merlin was charged with being drunk and noisy in a house in Cross street; and it was also intimated by the complainant that Ned was, in all probability, a little cracked. Mr. Merlin was considerably out of the knees and elbows, and his shirt seemed as if it might be the identical two napkins, sown together, which belonged to the second most fortunate of Sir John Falstaff's country troopers. In short, Edward Merlin appeared to be a regular loafer, with this sole exception, that his tongue went like a perpetual motion, whereas it is one of the peculiarities of the fraternity that they are too lazy to talk. The most interesting feature, however, in Mr. Merlin's character is, that he's a poet, and that, too, of so unadulterated a complexion, that whatever he says runs into rhyme as naturally as if it was bespoke and paid for at a penny a line.

Mrs. Donovan, the complainant, is a little Irish woman, who keeps one of those "hole-in-the-wall" shanties, where they purport to sell "the best of good liquors at three cents a glass;" and it appeared in evidence that Mr. Merlin had done every justice to her "best of good liquors," but had ventured no further in her favor; for when she began to remind him of the "three cents a glass" part of the ceremony, he went into a blaze of indignation, and let the arrows of his wrath fly around him like a *feu de joie* of Congreve rockets.

"Faix, your honor," continued Mrs. Donovan, at the conclusion of a long-drawn-out story of her woes, "he dhrank me brandy wid as little compunction as if it was nothin but ditch wather, for the divil a sup ov a pint an a half he lift behind him to sarve another customer."

Magistrate—Did he take it by force?

Mrs. Donovan—*Musha* no, your honor, but he went on like a play acther until I thought he was raisin the divil, and, bad win to me, if I was'nt afeard to say a single word until the sorra a dhrop was left in the bottle. In throth, your honor, if he's not a witch or a divil, or something in that line, I think he must be out of his seven senses.

Magistrate—Merlin, what have you to say to this business?

Merlin—I say, my lord, as quick as winking,
The liquor was not worth the drinking;
And charge the hog I have my eyes on
With selling drugs that's worse than poison.

Mrs. Donovan—That's the way he wint on whin he was dhrinking up all me beautiful brandy widout payin for it, your honor. Jaizez, you blackguard, if you call me a hog again I'll smash your ugly muns into smithereens.

Merlin—Beware, good woman, say not so,
And we'll be friends before we go;
Tho' much I fear your liquor horrid
Will bore a hole out through my forehead.

Mrs. Donovan—The divil mind you, or any body that spaiks in such an outlandish language as that. Your honor, dear, do you think he gits it all out ov a book, or is it crack'd wid larnin he is?

Magistrate—He's either a fool or a rogue. Merlin, answer me plainly, what are you?

Merlin—A man, my lord, from hat to shoe;
Flesh, blood, and bones, the same as you.

Magistrate—I mean, what's your business?

Merlin—My business—bah—I scorn the name;
My business is to seek for fame;
The muses, sir, are my delight;
I woo them all from morn till night.
Come, sweet Urania, heavenly maid,
Oh come to thine own Merlin's aid.

Magistrate—No humbugging, sir, how do you get your bread?

Merlin—My bread, sir—oh!—my answer's ripe;
I live on suction, like a snipe;
I mean a woodcock; but, you know,
The rhyme says snipe, so let it go.

Magistrate—Give over rhyming, sir, and tell me plainly where do you live?

Merlin—When the sun is bright and hot,
All around I seek my lot,
Lolling in sequestered nook,
Listening to the babbling brook;
Or, scorning blanket, sheet, or rug,
Snoozing in the Park so snug;
But, in cold weather, 'tis my plan
To live, my lord, where best I can.

Magistrate—Hang you, you rascal, speak in prose.

Merlin—I will, my lord. By all the gods,
I meant no harm; but where's the odds.
O, blest Urania, come along,
And give my lord a soul for song.

Mrs. Donovan—The Lord help the poor craythur, but, I believe, he wants a sthrait waisteoat worse nor my brandy. Your honor, darlint, I'll forgive him the brandy, an the braikin ov me chairs, but I think it'd be a charity to have him put somewhere that i'd bring him to his raisin, and purwint him from spaikin such unchristian a language.

Merlin—Thus am I doom'd, where'er I go,
My jewels before swine to throw.

Mrs. Donovan—You blackguard, if you call me a swine, I'll make you pay for me brandy, if you were as mad as a March hare.

Magistrate—Does any one here know this man?

Watchman—Yes, sir, I do—he's called the mad poet, and is always drinking brandy and talking nonsense; he does nothing for a living, and lives nowhere. I believe he couldn't speak like any other man if he tried.

Merlin—'Tis true I am before my time,
For all men yet shall speak in rhyme.
My lord, I am no cheat, for see
The proofs of my true poetry.
My hat, with half the crown beat in;
My trowserloons not worth a pin;
My coat, deficient of a skirt,
And with, at best, but half a shirt;
And then my thirst for brandy—sure
You want no more—the proof is pure.

Magistrate—I believe you're a better poet than a man—but your doggrel can't save you—I must commit you for a vagrant.

Merlin—O, shades of Homer—Milton, O!
And must I to the tread-mill go?

Magistrate—No; Homer and Shakspeare say that you need only be sent a stone-breaking.

Merlin—O, Mrs. Donovan, be kind,
But, if you'll kill, why I'm resigned.

Mrs. Donovan—Pon me soul, you honor, I'm almost sorry for bringing him here; for, afther all, there's something very nice about his manner ov thraitin' the King's English.

Merlin—O, poetry, a god thou art
For soothing down a woman's heart;
O, lady, take it not amiss,
For here I thank you with a kiss.

Mrs. Donovan—Well, now, that I mightn't sin, but if that isn't the height ov assurance. However, no matter, for it'll all rub out whin it's dry. Your honor, wont you forgive him, an I'll take him home, an give him his breakfast, an see what I can make ov him.

Magistrate—Mrs. Donovan, are you a maid, or a married woman?

Mrs. Donovan—Neither, your honor, but I'm a widdy, and a snug wan too, the Lord be praised for all his marcies.

Magistrate—I thought so. But you may go, and take your poet along with you.

Mrs. Donovan—I thank your honor kindly; but, faix; now yees needn't be laughin, for I mains no harm.

Merlin—So let them laugh—who cares—the day is mine,
For poetry and beauty take the shine;
On, lady, on, nor waste the precious hours,
But let us hasten to ambrosial bowers.

And, so saying, the immortal Mr. Merlin and the poetry-smitten "Widdy" Donovan made themselves scarce.

[This Merlin, whom we have frequently seen at the West Market, can talk for hours together in doggrel, whereof the above quotations may be taken as fair specimens.

New York Despatch.]

How the Revenue Goes.—The Portland Advertiser contains an article embracing some interesting facts relating to the amount of revenue collected in different ports in Maine, compared with the actual expenses. It will be seen by the following extracts, that in some ports the establishment of a Custom-house, with salaried officers, &c. &c. is rather a losing game:

While the gross Revenue derived from the Passamaquoddy District, is put down at $5,581, the Expenses of Collection are charged at the sum of	$24,682!
The gross Revenue for Machias was $139, and the Expenses of Collection,	$2,520!
The gross Revenue from the Frenchman's Bay District was but $80, and the Expenses of Collection,	$2,291!
The Gross Revenue from the Penobscot District was $12 95, and the Expenses of Collection	$7,822!
The Gross Revenue of the Belfast District was $12,542, and the Expenses of Collection	$5,160
The Gross Revenue of the Waldoborough District was $238, and the Expenses of Collection	$7,471!
The Gross Revenue of the Waldoborough District was $4,099, and the Expenses of Collection	$4,371
The Gross Revenue of the Bath District was $18,829, and the Expenses of Collection	$9,278!
The Gross Revenue of the Portland District was $115,930, and the Expenses of Collection	$31,198
The Gross Revenue of the Kennebeck District was $6,993, and the Expenses of Collection	$2,606
The Gross Revenue of the Saco District was $70, and the Expenses of Collection	$1,444!

The Gross Revenue of the York District was *two dollars and seven cents!!* and the Expenses of Collection, *six hundred and fifteen dollars and eighteen cents!!*

Figures won't lie.—A farmer in the country owed last year $200, which he could have discharged with 178 bushels of wheat—this year it takes 500; difference 322 bushels. Last year he could have paid the same debt with 400 bushels of oats—this year it takes 1400; difference 1000. 267 bushels of corn would have paid this debt last year—this it will take 909; difference 642. There is no humbuggery in this, though the locos tell the people there is.

Ohio Times.

"My dear Julia," said one pretty girl to another, "can you make up your mind to marry that odious Mr. Snuff?"

"Why, my dear Mary," replied Julia, "I believe I could *take him at a pinch*."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

A SHORT MEMORY.

We learn from a by-stander, that in the Address which Judge Saunders delivered to the people of Johnston during the late Superior Court, he inveighed loud and long against Banks, their expansions, contractions, SUSPENSIONS, &c.

Mr. Manly, in his reply, expressed surprise at some of these complaints, and stated that he was *under the impression*, that the Judge, himself, had recently presided at an annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the State, at which the condition and policy of the Bank for the preceding year, embracing suspension and resumption, were examined and considered, and *unanimously approved by the Stockholders*. The Judge interrupted Mr. M. with—"I deny it—the fact is not so." Mr. M. turning to the Judge, remarked—"I ask the gentleman if he was not present at a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the State, he himself being a Stockholder, participating in its deliberations either as Chairman or as a member of said meeting, when the course of the Directors of the Bank for the year then preceding, embracing a period of suspension of specie payments by the Bank, was approved of." "It is not so, Sir; the charge is not true," replied the Judge. "I make no *charge*," said Mr. M. "it is possible, I may be mistaken, and after your disavowal, I withdraw the suggestion."

When this conversation was detailed to us, we were greatly surprized, because having had some art and part in the matter ourselves, we were certain Judge Saunders was grossly mistaken; and having since examined the subject, we find this to be the case.

How stand the facts? The Bank of the State suspended specie payments in April 1837; and continued the suspension until August, 1838. In January following, (1839) not six months after the resumption, the annual meeting of the Stockholders was held, and the affairs of the Bank, the preceding year, viz: from January 1838 to January 1839, embracing, as the reader perceives, *a period both of suspension and resumption*, were reviewed, when the following remarkable proceedings, *copied from the Journal*, occurred:

"At a General Meeting of Stockholders of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, held in pursuance of the Charter, at the Banking House in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 7th January 1839, a majority of the stock owned and held in said Bank being represented, on motion, the Hon. R. M. Saunders was appointed Chairman, and W. R. Gales Secretary of the meeting. The President laid before the meeting a full statement of the transactions of the Directors of the Bank for the past year, and of the condition of the Bank, with explanations of the same, when, on motion of Mr. Swain, *Resolved unanimously*, that the course pursued by the President and Directors of the Bank in conducting the affairs of the Institution during the past year meets with the hearty concurrence of the Stockholders."

Now we do not aver or insinuate, that Judge Saunders intended to deceive the people of Johnston, by corruptly stating a wilful falsehood. By no means; but this serves to show with what facility a politician can not throw stones. As boys, *to go ahead*, should *review* their books; and that the Judge should sometimes look *backward*, and not always be looking *forward*. In fine, it shows that the caption of this article, though sometimes afflictive, is, at other times, remarkably convenient.

Improvements.—The Rail Road from Wilmington to Weldon is 161¼ miles long, that from Raleigh to Gaston is 86—which together, give 247½ miles of Rail Road which have been built in this State in about three and a half years, in times of extraordinary pecuniary embarrassment. Surely, these works are proud monuments to the courage and industry of our people, and lasting proofs of a desire to improve their State at home and elevate its character abroad.

Wilmington Advertiser.

The Convention of the Senatorial District composed of the citizens of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus assembled on the 6th inst., and nominated Ex-Governor Owen as the Whig candidate for Senator.

At a subsequent meeting of citizens, a meeting of Delegates from this Electoral District was proposed to be holden at Wilmington on the Tuesday of New Hanover Superior Court, 21st of April, to nominate an Elector for this District.

Wilmington Advertiser.

Domestic Manufactures.—The South is rapidly becoming independent of the North, in almost every branch of Manufactures.—There are in North Carolina alone, at this day, a greater number of Factories of different kinds than ten years ago, there were in the whole Southern States! We have just seen a specimen of the Nails manufactured at the Factory of Messrs. *Burton and Fullenwider*, of Lincoln county, not only from native Ore, but on a Machine, we learn, also of domestic construction.—The Iron Ore of Lincoln is pronounced to be equal to any in the world; and we have somewhere seen or heard the anecdote, that a Blacksmith in Charleston, who had a quantity of Lincoln Iron in his Shop, was obliged to *lock it up*, to keep his workmen away from it, for they declared it was so good an article, it afforded them real pleasure to work it!

Raleigh Register.

As an evidence of the state of feeling out West, it is stated in the Philadelphia Standard, that a few months since a red-hot Southwark Locofoco emigrated to Illinois, near Alton and that a few days since a letter was received from him which excited as much astonishment among his Southwark friends as if Mr. Van Buren himself had come out for Gen. Harrison. The following is an extract of the letter:

"*Hazza for Old Tipecanoe!*—Nay, you need'nt gape in astonishment—I'm in earnest. Harrison is all the cry here—and you might as well attempt to dam the Mississippi with a pitch-fork, as refuse to swim with the popular current. Hereabouts, a Van Buren man is as scarce as a Whig *used to be* in old Southwark. The blood of the Western People is up, and I tell you they are going for old 'Hard Cider,' steamboat fashion, and no mistake."

GENERAL HARRISON.

The annexed letter, written by an old acquaintance and friend of Gen. Harrison, present him in so favorable a light that we are sure our readers will be gratified with its perusal. We give it, therefore, without comment, adding only that the writer is personally known to us, and is entitled to all confidence.—*N. Y. American.*

CINCINNATI, March 12, 1840.

The selection of a candidate has proved most fortunate; and I consider it most fortunate for all, that that candidate is, in every substantial respect, equal to the highest duties of the station. It is, doubtless, the military association that has awakened such enthusiasm in his favor, and will make his election sure. But, when the time to test his civil capacity shall come, no patriot will have occasion to be ashamed that Gen. Harrison is the President of the United States. Few men have studied life better, or with more profit. He has known, and been familiar with, all classes of men, in every variety of scene and condition. He is an habitual observer, and careful thinker. He has read much, and is a ripe scholar. His opinions are decided, but never hastily formed; nor is his mind ever closed to further argument, even from the humblest sources. Though of a quick and ardent temperament, he is proverbially prudent in action, and cautious in confidence. *His greatest fault as a politician* is his greatest virtue as a man: he has no concealments; and, of course, is a stranger to the petty arts of management which belong to and are part of them. His friendships are warm and strong, and always bestowed with true moral discrimination. Enmities he has none. He feels keenly, and resents firmly, any assailment of his character; but his resentments never go beyond the point of clear self-defence, and generally die with the occasions that produced them. His mind, upon all subjects, is clear, strong, and original; and his colloquial style, a model of pure, fluent, classical English. In this respect, he shows none of the effects of age; and, I think, is destined to more than a common allotment of years of unbroken vigor. He has been remarkable for temperance from his childhood, and was never more so than now. To this, doubtless, he owes, at sixty-seven, the elasticity which belongs to the age of fifty. His style of life corresponds with the high and generous bearing of his character. His hospitality is of the best and most gratifying kind. No man, whose heart is right, ever leaves his roof with out also leaving, for the kindness he has experienced there, the compensation of a blessing. In all his tastes and aims, he illustrates the character of the practical Christian. In his treatment of men, he makes no distinctions of *caste*, unless they be in favor of the poor, the pitiable, and the friendless. No man, however, better understands, or more keenly appreciates, the delicacies of refined life, than he; but no man, at the same time, better knows when and how to apply and use them. Hence, though in manner and bearing and intelligence, he leads in the highest circles of cultivated life, the poor and ignorant are never embarrassed in his presence.

An intimate acquaintance of fifteen years justifies me, to my own mind, in all that I have said of Gen. Harrison; and from my personal knowledge of his political opinions, I feel assured that he will, at once, bring back the country to the purity of its early days. If I do not mistake his character, he will adopt Gen. Washington's rule in regard to appointments to office. He will know no *friends* in that department of his duty. Every one who understands him expresses this opinion of him; and I have good reason to know that the most intimate of his confidential friends would not venture with him an allusion to that topic with the remotest personal reference.

I have spoken thus freely, and in detail, of the General, because I would have him better understood than I fear he is, among my Eastern friends, who have not had my advantages of knowing him, and who will confide in what I may tell them.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.—In 1828, Gen. Harrison was appointed by the President and Senate, Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia, one of the [illegible] he arrived [illegible] vered [illegible], and [illegible] cond [illegible] per- [illegible] their [illegible] questions of [illegible] government into a despotism, instead of a Republic. After a residence of seven months at Bogota, he addressed a letter to Bolivar, to dissuade him from this fatal step—fatal not less to his own reputation than to the liberties of his country. We have read this letter with unmingled delight, and but for its great length would publish it entire. We will merely give an extract here and there.

"I contend that *the strongest of all governments is that which is most free*. We consider that of the United States as the strongest, precisely because it it is the most free. It possesses the faculties, equally to protect itself from foreign force or internal convulsion. In both, it has been sufficiently tried. In no country upon earth, would an armed opposition to the laws be sooner or more effectually put down.—Not so much by the terrors of the guillotine and the gibbet, as from the aroused determination of the nation, exhibiting their strength, and convincing the factious that their cause was hopeless.

"Man does not learn under oppression those noble qualities and feelings which fit him for the enjoyment of liberty. Nor is despotism the proper school in which to acquire the knowledge of the principles of republican government.

"In bestowing the palm of merit, the world has become wiser than formerly. The successful warrior is no longer regarded as entitled to the first place in the temple of fame. Talents of this kind have become too common, too often used for mischievous purposes, to be regarded as they once were. In this enlightened age, the mere hero of the field and the successful leader of armies, may for the moment attract attention. But it will be such as is bestowed on the passing meteor, whose blaze is no longer remembered, when it is no longer seen. The qualities of the hero and the general must be devoted to the advantage of mankind, before he will be permitted to assume the title of their benefactor, and the station which he will hold in their regard and affections will depend, not upon the number and the splendor of his victories, but upon the results and the use he may make of the influence he acquires from them.

"If the fame of our Washington depended upon his military achievements, would the common consent of the world allow him the pre-eminence he possesses? The victories at Trenton, Monmouth, and York, brilliant as they were, exhibiting, as they certainly did, the highest grade of military talents, are scarcely thought of. The source of the veneration and esteem which is entertained of his character, by every description of politicians—the monarchist and aristocrat, as well as the republican, is to be found in his undeviating exclusive devotedness to the interest of his country. No selfish consideration was ever suffered to intrude itself into his mind. For his country he conquered; and the unrivalled and increasing prosperity of that country is constantly adding fresh glory to his name. General; the course which he pursued is open to you, and it depends upon yourself to attain the eminence which he has reached before you."

NEW YORK, April 8.

There has been several more stoppages in the Dry Goods interest, within a few days. The remittances from the South, have seldom been as bad as at present. Houses have been holding on and holding on, in expectation that April would bring them funds; but there is nothing but disappointment follows. Exchange on New York, which has been better at the South than here, is getting worse—and good men are reluctant to remit at a great sacrifice.

Specie is accumulating very fast; our Banks are full, and have generally a larger amount on hand than they require, or that is profitable.

A melancholy commentary upon the "experiments" and experimenters is furnished by a paper published at Raymond (Mississippi) of the 11th of March, now lying before us. Its whole space of four pages is filled and crammed with advertisements of Sheriffs' Sales, to the exclusion of every thing else, except a few lines announcing two candidates for State offices.

ABOLITION PETITIONS.

The Vice President of the U. S. has declined to present a petition sent him by Lewis Tappan, of New York, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and to admit no new State into the Union. From his reply to Tappan, we make the following extract, which takes the true ground, and does not, like Mr. Van Buren, admit the constitutionality of abolition, but deny its expediency. Van Buren voted for abolition in Missouri, in Florida, and the other Territories, and admitted that it was constitutional to abolish it in the District, though not expedient:—

There are considerations of a moral and political, as well as of a constitutional nature, which would not permit me to present petitions of a character evidently hostile to the Union, and destructive of the principles on which it is founded. The patriots of the Revolution made great sacrifices of blood and treasure to establish and confirm the doctrines set forth in the Declaration of Independence. Each State was then an independent sovereignty; and to form a perpetual confederacy for the safety and benefit of the whole, embodying the great doctrines of the Declaration, a compromise of interest and feeling was necessary. That compromise was made; and the principle which your fair petitioners are now agitating was settled. The right of regulating and abolishing slavery was reserved to the States; and Congress have no more right to destroy slavery in Virginia and Maryland than they have to establish slavery in New York or New England. The right of petition for these objects is reciprocal, and the obligation of the presiding officer to present a petition to the Senate, if it exist in either case, is equally strong in both. But I cannot recognise the obligation in either case, though I acknowledge the right of the People in both. Is a difference made between the District of Columbia, and the States of Maryland and Virginia, from which it was taken! The question was settled in relation to this District by those States, by the formation and adoption of the Federal Constitution when it was a part of those States; and a subsequent cession of jurisdiction could not deprive the citizens of the rights already secured to them by both the Federal Constitution and the Constitutions of their respective States. The right of Congress to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatever does not mean omnipotent legislation. Congress have no right in the District of Columbia to take away the right of trial by jury; to pass an *ex post facto* law; to abridge the freedom of speech or of the press; to establish religion by law, nor to destroy the rights of property, or the personal liberty of the citizen. These reserved rights are as sacred in the District of Columbia as in the State of New York. They have the same right to consider the abolition of slavery in New York a grievance, and petition to Congress to establish it there, as the citizens of New York have to consider it a grievance in the District, and petition Congress to abolish it. Their right in either case to assemble peaceably and make their petition, I do not call in question; but the obligation on my part to present it to the Senate, I do not admit.

If a number of citizens should consider a Republican Government a grievance, and petition Congress to establish a monarchy; if others should consider religious toleration a grievance, and petition Congress to destroy heresy, by abolishing all religious sects but their own, I should not consider it my duty to present their petitions to the Senate, nor do I consider it my duty to present a petition the certain tendency of which is to destroy the harmony, and eventually to break asunder the bonds of our Union.

In regard to new States, the case is, if possible, still stronger. They must be admitted upon terms of equality. Each State having reserved the right of regulating this subject for itself, no one can be constitutionally deprived of the right. The State of New York has abolished slavery; but this abolition is not the condition on which she holds her place in the Confederacy. It is her own policy; and if it shall be her pleasure to change it, Congress cannot interfere. So, if new States are admitted into the Union, when admitted they will stand upon an equality with New York. They may establish or abolish slavery at their pleasure, and neither Congress, nor any other State, will have any more right to interfere with the subject than the laws of primogeniture in the British empire. The object of the petition does not affect the abstract question of slavery; that is a subject which the abolitionists of the free States can no more affect than they can that of the privileges of the British nobility. The plain question is this: shall we continue a united confederated Republic, or shall we dissolve the Union! If the prayer of this and similar petitions should be granted by a majority of Congress, the inevitable effect would be an immediate destruction of the Confederacy, and, with it, those bonds of affection which have united us as one great, one harmonious family.

Military Movement.—The New York American says that Brigadier General Eustis has been ordered to the command of the United States troops at Houlton, in Maine.

The force there will not exceed five hundred regulars; but their presence, and that of so discreet and intelligent an officer as Gen. Eustis, will, it may be anticipated, have the effect of keeping things quiet.

Balt. Amer.

THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.

A writer in the Connecticut Courant, under the signature of "A Manufacturer," places this hopeful scheme in a striking point of view in an article from which the following is extracted:

"After the cue given in Congress, a brother of the candidate for Governor of Connecticut, Mr. Richard Niles, took up the argument. More wise or more wary than Mr. Buchanan, he spake, not to the laborer, but to a 'manufacturer.' Let us hear his own account of the matter, and as he and his brother, the candidate, consult much together, we doubtless here have the views of both. In his published statement, in the Hartford Times, Mr. Richard Niles says:"

"One manufacturer to whom I made this statement, asked what would be the effect of the sub-Treasury? I replied, that I thought it might in some degree check the excessive expansion of the banks, and give more stability to business, and *that the price of labor would probably be some reduced*: but that produce and the necessaries of life would be reduced in a much greater proportion, which would make it much better for the laboring man as well as for the manufacturer."

"Here Mr. Niles evidently surpasses Mr. Buchanan. He foresaw that neither his 'love,' nor Mr. Buchanan's 'love for laboring men' would be deemed an adequate compensation for reducing their wages. He therefore goes a step further, and, after tickling the manufacturer, tries to tickle the laborer also. He admits that, by the sub-Treasury, 'the price of labor will, probably, be some reduced.' Bet he tells him it will be *much* better for him. How better? Because, says Mr. Niles, 'PRODUCE AND THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE WILL BE REDUCED IN A MUCH GREATER PROPORTION.' Who toils to raise produce, and supply us with the necessaries of life? The farmer. Let Mr. Niles go one step further, and tell the farmer how he is to be compensated by a sub-Treasury bill which reduces the fruits of his labor, and 'in a much greater proportion,' too, than labor is to be reduced.

"The last step in making a law is to give it a title. Taking Mr. Buchanan's and Mr. Niles's statements together, I recommend that the sub-Treasury law be entitled *An act to rob the laborer of his wages, and to better his condition by robbing the farmer 'much more' in the price of his produce.*

A MANUFACTURER."

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, April 6.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

The packet-ship COLUMBUS, Captain Cropper, arrived yesterday, having sailed on the 7th March. There is no political news from the Continent of striking interest.

The news from London is but a day later. The Money Market is without any change.

At Manchester, trade was very dull. Cotton goods constantly falling.

At Liverpool the Cotton Market was very dull; Flour was a little better.

The Transatlantic Steam Ship Company's ship "United States" was launched March 7th. She measures 1400 tons, and her capacity for stowage beyond her coals, is about 800 tons.

Thames Tunnel.—At a meeting of the share holders, March 3d, the President stated that the Tunnel had been completed to within 60 feet of the Wapping shore.—As 79 feet had been completed since the 1st of January, it may be expected that the remaining 60 feet will be dug in the course of two or three months at the farthest. In the course of the past year the Tunnel was visited by 31,000 persons, who paid for admission an aggregate of $1,572. The total amount expended upon the work is $363,000. It was commenced 15 years ago.

London paper.

NEW YORK, April 10.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship St. Lawrence, Capt. Banker, we have Liverpool dates of the 11th and London of the 10th.

There has been a destructive fire in Manchester.

The grain trade is very firm generally, and the tendency of price is upward rather than otherwise. The duty on foreign wheat continues at twenty-one shillings and eight pence per quarter.

The rates of discount on Banker's security continue at 3¼ to 4¼ per cent., and on good secondary paper 5 to 6 per cent., without, however, there being many bills offering. The alarm created in the money market by the great demand for money by the Tea people to meet their prompts has subsided.

The overland mail from India had not reached London, though most anxiously expected.

The Bank of England had ceased to feel any anxiety, and her position is now very strong.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh and Mr. Mudge have not yet made their Report upon their survey of the N. E. Boundary Line.

Lord John Russell has suggested the position of affairs on the Boundary Line as an argument for maintaining the strength of the British army in Canada. Nothing, however, was said of the prospect of a war.

The state of money affairs in Great Britain appears to be on the improvement slowly. Cotton has not advanced nor declined since the last dates. The manufacturing districts continue to be in a bad condition, and the suffering among the laboring classes is great. News from China was hourly expected in England. A Liverpool Price Current of the week ending March 7th, says, "there is little free American Flour now in the market; it is selling in small parcels at 44s. 6d. to 45s. per bbl. From 4000 to 5000 barrels have changed hands in bond, at 31s. per bbl.

We have later accounts from the North of Europe and from Hamburgh. There were some speculations in Wheat for the British market going on.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

Desirous of communicating to the public, a more particular account of our Rail Road than was in our power, we applied to the Chief Engineer, C. F. M. Garnett, Esq. who has politely furnished us with the following description:

The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company was chartered in January 1836, and forty miles of the work were put under contract in the October following.

The Road encountered as great natural difficulties in its construction as any South of the Potomac. The average height of the embankments and depth of the excavations is very great—the first sometimes reaching 65 feet, and the latter 35. Much rock excavation was required. There are five Bridges—one over the Roanoke, 1040 feet in length—one over Tar River, 816 feet long (the road-way 94 feet above the surface of the water)—one over Ceder Creek, 528 feet long, 70 feet above the water—one over Neuse River, 325 feet long, 55 feet above the water—and one over Crab Tree Creek, 313 feet long and 50 feet above the surface of the water. All these Bridges are built on the lattice plan of TOWN, and are supported on piers and abutments of granite.

The Road is 85 miles in length, and the graduation, although far from easy, is such as to oppose no serious obstacle to transportation. The first 41½ miles, from Gaston to Henderson, are particularly well adapted to the trade of that section of country—there being a much larger tonnage in one direction than the other. Of this distance, about 30 miles consist of straight lines, the remaining 11½ of curves of radii varying from 1910 to 11,460 feet. Of the grades opposing the heavy trade, 3½ miles are at the rate of 10 feet per mile and under, 4½ at the rate of 20 feet per mile and under and 2½ at the rate of 25 feet per mile and under.

The limits of curvature on the whole Road are the same as on that portion just described. The limit of graduation on the whole Road is 40 feet per mile, with two exceptions—a grade 2½ miles in length, rising at the rate of 63 feet per mile, from the Roanoke River, and one of 1½ miles in length, rising at the rate of 50 feet per mile from Crab Tree Creek towards Raleigh. These inclines, being at the *termini* of the Road, may be so managed as not to limit the useful effect of an Engine.

It may be worthy of notice, that the Company's Locomotive, "*Tornado*," weighing 6½ Tons without water, manufactured by Messrs. D. J. Burr & Co. of Richmond, Virginia, has taken a train of 30 loaded Cars from Henderson to Gaston. The Cars weigh about two Tons and are loaded with a net weight of about three Tons each—making a gross weight, including Engine and Tender, of 162½ Tons. It must afford every Southern man great pleasure to know, that the four Locomotives on the Road, all manufactured by Messrs. D. J. Burr & Co. are equal, if not superior, in beauty and strength of workmanship and in performance, to any in this or any other country.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

FROM THE NEW HAVEN PALLADIUM—EXTRA.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!!

THE PEOPLE HAVE TRIUMPHED—THE NATION IS FREE!

"Rejoice—rejoice, the victory is ours!" Enough is known to ensure all! Auspicious day!—joyful consummation! The question is settled! Thus has the great campaign of 1840 opened—thus it must close. Connecticut has sustained the mighty shock of the king's forces with a firmness and gallantry never to be forgotten. Here was the Presidential battle ground—here the destiny of the whole country was staked—upon the issue of the struggle depended the future triumph of VAN BUREN and DESTRUCTIVE MEASURES, or of HARRISON and REFORM! A change of policy and a change of men is decreed! CONNECTICUT has said it! CONNECTICUT has done it—A hundred guns and a thousand cheers for old CONNECTICUT!!

The following are the returns from nearly every town in the State:—

	1840.			1829.		
Counties.	*Whig.*	*Loco.*	*Scat.*	*Whig.*	*Loco.*	*Scat.*
Hartford,	6048	4681	46	5239	4089	445
New Haven,	4559	3772	29	4225	3794	130
Middlesex,	2257	2275	6	2056	2224	35
New London,	3339	2845	6	3099	2973	100
Fairfield,	4258	3438	0	3915	3603	50
Litchfield,	4026	3519	0	3928	3503	116
Windham,	2686	2417	5	2211	2124	21
Tolland,	1949	1567	1	1655	1402	174
	29122	24547	93	26358	23708	1071
	24610			21799		
Whig maj.	4482			1559		
	1559					
Whig gain,	2923					

Four or five small towns are yet to be heard from. Last year they were nearly balanced.

Last year the Whigs elected 15, and the Loco Focos 6 Senators. This year the Whigs have 18 and the Loco Focos 3. In the House of Representatives the Whig majority is some ten or twelve more than it was last year.

NEW YORK, April 8.

CONNECTICUT is all right. The first news improves. The Whigs now claim 4,500 *majority*. 18 *of the* 21 *Senators, and most of the Representatives.*

"Boys! do you hear that!" is what they are crying out to OHIO, INDIANA, KENTUCKY, ILLINOIS, and MICHIGAN.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

NORWICH, (Conn.) April 7, 1840, 6 P. M.

We have the unofficial returns from the whole State. Ellsworth's majority over all is about FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX!!

Nineteen out of twenty-one Senators elected are Whig!

More than two-thirds of the Representatives are Whig!

In some towns there is no choice. The majorities here given are of course not perfectly accurate, but sufficiently so for all *practical* purposes.

Another letter to the Editor of the Express, dated Hartford, April 7th, 2 o'clock P. M., says:—"We have reported returns from all but five towns, and these are Whig. Ellsworth's majority is over 4000, and will probably be increased to 4500—perhaps more, if Fairfield county comes in as well as the rest of the State. Two-thirds of the Legislature are Whig, and nearly all the Senate. There may possibly be three Locos out of 21, but the probability is that there will be just enough to make motions and second them; and that is all."

NEW YORK TOWN ELECTIONS.

The Charter Election in Hudson has resulted in the choice of the entire Whig Ticket, "from Mayor down to Constable."

In Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Schenectady, Hyde Park, and Waterford, the Whigs have carried the Election, by increased majorities since last Spring.

Long Island Elections.—At Williamsburgh the Whig Supervisor was elected by a majority of 15—last year 84 Loco Foco. Justices of the Peace and Town Clerk, Whig. In Bushwick all the officers are Whig. So also in Gravesend.

First Gun from Tennessee!—A gentleman from Tennessee, informs us that in Tipton county, in that State, where the locofocos last year carried their sheriff and clerk by a majority of 202, the Harrison democrats have, at their late Spring election, carried the same officers by a majority of 203! showing a net gain of 405!! He represents the enthusiasm and spirit as exceeding anything he ever saw before.

Cincinnati Republican.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

"ASSON COUNTY, 9th April.

"It is almost impossible to collect debts at this time. Times are so hard that surely they can't get much worse. The people are looking to November with great anxiety; they think it the time that our country will be redeemed, or utterly ruined."

A friend writes us from Alabama as follows:—"The good cause is gaining every day. I never saw the Jackson fever raging stronger in your place, than that of Harrison is here. I believe that Tippecanoe will get the vote of the state."

From Maryland, indications are strongly favorable to the cause of Harrison and Reform. In the ancient city of Annapolis the Whigs have turned the tables upon their adversaries, who have for a year or two past had the upper hand of them. Alexander C. Magruder (Whig) was, on Monday, elected Mayor of the city, and John Johnson, Recorder; the entire nomination for Aldermen and Common Council also succeeding.

"The Cry is still they Come."—Mr. John T. Anderson, the Senator from the Botetourt District, and well known in Virginia as a Conservative, has come out for Gen. Harrison. He says:

"Believing, as I do, that Mr. Van Buren's Administration is not only the most Federal that we have ever had, but that it has a strong tendency towards MONARCHY, that he has forfeited all claims upon the Republican party, and that Gen. Harrison is really the Republican candidate—I shall give him my support."

From INDIANA, we have a strong sign in the result of the election for town officers at Indianapolis, the seat of Government. *For the first time* the Whigs are victorious in that election.

From ILLINOIS, letters are full of news of the revolution in sentiment that is going on there as it is elsewhere. One of the letters says: "I am happy, sir, to inform you that we have not one Vanocrat in this town, and scarcely any in the township. What few there be are very low-spirited. Whilst on the other side, all is life, spirit, and energy. In the good cause, old gray-headed men and women are as enthusiastic and as spirited as boys and girls."

GOOD NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

The following from the New Orleans True American, gives a cheering account of the prospects of Gen. Harrison in Louisiana:

"It is a cause of rejoicing that the people in the interior of the state have determined to think and act for themselves in the approaching contest for the Presidency. With almost one accord, far and near, they have declared and are declaring for Harrison and Tyler. We have advices from the Parish of Caddo which are truly refreshing. The number of voters in that Parish is near 1200, and 1000 of them will sustain old Tippecanoe! In the Florida Parishes, the Democrats are relying under the republican flag of 1798, and a Van Buren man in that quarter is almost as scarce as a white Swan. The voters along the Bayous west of the river are throwing up their caps for the farmer of North Bend, and the shout of the freemen of Louisiana, is, now,—"we'll try a farmer for our President!"

The way it works—Hard money prices.—The Steubenville Herald has been informed that at a recent constable's sale in this county *two hundred bushels of wheat were sold for nine dollars.*

At a sale in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, some days since, a lot of oats was sold at *four cents a bushel!* Hay at *fifty cents per ton!* and potatoes at *six cents per bushel!!* These prices are full too high yet for an exclusive specie currency. A man at seven pence per day could not make very large purchases even at these *rather* low prices.

Washington Reporter.

Gloomy Picture.—The "Spirit of the Times," an Administration journal, published in Philadelphia, draws the following picture of affairs in that City:

"A dusty silence reigns throughout our thoroughfares of trade. The folio sales-book lies unopened upon its desk. The idle clerks stand absorbed in uninterrupted thought; or look listlessly into each other's face for brief employment. Our noble Delaware rolls its swelling tide up beside us unburthened with freight; while the white wings of the watercraft slap sluggishly in the faint breath of the lazy wind."

Pennsylvania.—The Resumption Bill has received the signature of Gov. Porter, and is now a law.

The bill authorising the banks of that State to issue four millions of dollars in small notes has passed final reading in the Senate by a vote of 16 to 13. It is thought likely to pass the House also.

The resolutions submitted by Mr. Penrose, in favor of a protective tariff, have passed third reading in the Senate. The resolutions of Mr. Williams, in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, have passed third reading in the Senate by a vote of 17 to 8. The eight nays were all of the "office-holders' party"—the Harrison members and more than half of the Vanites going for the distribution of the proceeds of the lands among their owners, the People.—*National Intelligencer.*

Mississippi.—A law was enacted by the Legislature of Mississippi, at its last session, called the "Valuation and Debt Law." It provides that, when property has been levied on in satisfaction of an execution, the debtor may claim an appraisement; whereupon three disinterested persons shall be chosen, one by the plaintiffs, one by the debtor, and the third by the sheriff, who shall appraise the property and make a certificate of their appraisement. The property is then to be offered for sale at auction, and if two thirds the appraised value is not offered, the sale is to be stopped, and the property to remain in the hands of the debtor for one year and then be offered again for sale to the highest bidder.

Bridge across the Mississippi.—The people of St. Louis have for a long time been thinking of building a bridge across the Mississippi at that city. The city Council some time since authorized Mr. Ellet to examine into the practibility and expense of such a structure. He has made a report of which the Gazette gives the following as the essence:

"The bridge is to be 3,000 feet long, from bank to bank, to be supported by wire cables, to have only two piers and three arches, and to be elevated above low water mark 70 feet, and above high water mark 45 feet, so as to admit of a free passage under the arches for the tallest steamboat. The cables are to be su-pended over the two piers from towers that, from the bed of the river, rise to an elevation of 200 feet. The central arch is to be 1,300 feet long—the arches at the ends 900 feet each. The entire cost is set down at $737,566."

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

A Veteran.—We had the pleasure yesterday morning of giving the FORTY-SEVENTH bill and receipt for the New York Spectator, to the venerable William Ludlam, of Oyster Bay. During the whole of the period, forty-seven years, he has been a constant subscriber, has paid punctually every year, and has the whole number of receipts in order. He is an exmple for the world to look at. What sound and quiet sleep he must have! And how much more comfort would there be upon the pillow, if all men were like him! Reader, whoever thou art, think of this matter. And if in those hours of the night when deep sleep falleth upon man, you lie tossing and tumbling about, without being able to sleep at all—pause a moment and reflect whether you do not owe for your newspaper! Mr. Ludlam, by the way, is eighty-three years old, in excellent health and spirits, and promises long to read the Spectator still.

Good Rules..—The way to get credit is to be punctual!—the way to preserve it is not to use it much, Settle often—have short accounts.

Trust no man's appearances—they are deceptive—perhaps assumed for the purpose of obtaining credit. Beware of a gaudy exterior. Rogues usually dress well. The rich are plain men. Trust him, if any one, who carries but little upon his back. Never trust him who flies into a passion upon being dunned; make him pay quickly if there be any virtue in the law.

Beware of him who is an office-seeker—men do not usually want office when they have any thing to do. A man's affairs are rather low when he seeks office for support. Agree before hand with every man about to do a job; and if large put it into writing—if any decline this, quit, or expect to be cheated. Though you want a job ever so much, make all sure at the onset; and in a case at all doubtful make sure of a guarantee. Be not afraid to ask it; it is the best test of responsibilities, for if offence be taken you have escaped a loss.

Leap year remembered.—Forty weddings were recently consummated *in one week*, in one of the counties of north Mississippi.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

☞ See the Glorious Victory in Connecticut, under the head of "Signs of the Times."

Two important events—Singular Coincidence.—On Saturday morning last the news of the Waterloo defeat of the Abolition Tories in Connecticut was received here. And on the same morning the Carolinian announced that Louis D. Henry, Esq. declined being beaten as the Democratic Elector for this District. The annunciation of the latter fact is so curious that we are tempted to put it on record:—

"We are informed that Louis D. Henry, Esq. has declined the nomination of the Democratic Convention, as a candidate for Elector of President for this District. His reasons for doing so are of a private nature, and *are entirely and perfectly satisfactory to his political friends in this quarter;* one of them is his necessary absence during the next summer from home. This determination could not properly have been made public before, as the official communication of his nomination was received this week, and he had at no time been consulted in the matter."

We have two remarks only to make on this: 1st. It is gratifying that the reasons are not only "*entirely*," but "*perfectly*" satisfactory. Secondly, that it is unfortunate that Mr. Henry knew so little of the intention of his "Democratic" friends to run him, when he was first nominated by a meeting over which he himself presided.

THE FARMERS' CANDIDATE.—It was a shrewd remark of a venerable old gentleman of Anson county, remarkable for his sterling good sense, that the nomination of Gen. Harrison affords the second opportunity only, since the foundation of the Government, for the election to the Presidency of a Farmer. Washington was a Farmer. All the other Presidents, and all the other Presidential candidates, have been Lawyers. Both the Adams's, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Van Buren;—Burr, Pinckney, Clinton, King, Calhoun, Clay, Crawford, White, Webster, all have been Lawyers.

In the Senate of the U. S.; Gen. Harrison spoke as follows:—

"The policy of the country was, in his opinion, to lessen the expenses of agriculture, and to remove, if possible, the difficulties with which the farmers of the country have now to struggle. He was a farmer himself, and he spoke of those difficulties as one who had experienced them. *He was a farmer alone. He did not own a bank share in the world, nor had he a farthing invested in mercantile business, but depended alone on the cultivation of the earth for the support of a large family.* He therefore felt a kindred interest in the welfare of the agricultural class."

A NEW SORT OF "TREACHERY."—The Carolinian, under the head of "Federal Treachery exposed," says that the Whigs have put Mr. A. G. Jackson on their Committee of Vigilance for this county, against his will,—he being a "Democrat," or Tory. Now we cannot see what sort of "Treachery" there is in this, except it be the treachery of memory, Mr. A. G. Jackson's name having been put on the list by mistake for that of his brother, ALFRED JACKSON, Esq. So he may reserve his indignation for another opportunity.

But the Tories need not chuckle over this error. They put a staunch Whig, HUGH GRAHAM, Esq. on their list of Delegates to their Convention at Rockingham. Mr. Graham did not accept the appointment, but he authorized the Whigs to put his name on their list of Delegates, where Mr. A. G. Jackson and the Carolinian may find it.

CORRECTION.—In our last, we stated our belief that Gen. Saunders had fought one duel and had challenged a man to fight another. We were mistaken. The General never fought. He has been in four scrapes of that kind, twice as challenger and twice as challenged, but not one of them resulted in burning any powder. We shall wait with impatience for the Standard's account of these affairs, particularly of the one with a gentleman formerly of Salisbury, which we understand was more full of dramatic interest than even the "flight from Washington."

☞ We have received the proceedings of a Whig Meeting held in Carthage, Moore County, on the 4th inst., and regret that they came to hand too late for insertion this week. They shall appear in our next. The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the Rockingham Convention, viz:—

Cornelius Dowd, Jr., Dr. J. A. Chalmers, Dr. S. C. Bruce, W. M. McBryde, Donald Street, Esq., J. G. Tompkins, James McGilvary, Thomas Tyson, Gen. W. D. Dowd, Daniel McKenzie, D. Murchison, Neill Tyson, W. D. Tyson, Josiah Tyson, John McLeod, Dugald McDugald, Dugald D. Mathews, Daniel McMillan, Alex. Ray, Lauchlin McKinnon, Charles McCrummen, John B. Kelly, Esq., Bailey Williamson, Cornelius Dunlap, Alex. Kelly, Hugh Leach, John Swan, Malcom Shaw, Neil McNeil, Esq., Hugh Kelly, Jr., Mundo Street.

JOYFUL NEWS.—It appears that the Abolitionists have put up Candidates of their own for President and Vice President. We rejoice that it is so, as we neither want their votes, nor wish Van Buren to get them, as we doubt not he would, very generally, if only he and Harrison were candidates. We shall now have a fair field. The following are the particulars:—

Abolition nomination for the Presidency.—The National Anti-Slavery Convention, which met in Albany on Wednesday and Thursday last, nominated the Hon. James G. Birney, of New York, for President, and Hon. Thomas Earl, of Philadelphia, for Vice President. There were 121 Delegates representing six different States. This course, says the Albany Daily Advertiser, was resolved upon after two days' debate by a vote of 48 to 37.

Mr. Webster has written a letter, in reply to a question by a Pennsylvania Editor, in which he expresses his hearty concurrence in the nomination of Gen. Harrison. He remarks, "that the history of Gen. Harrison's life shows him to be a brave soldier, a patriotic citizen, and an honest man; and it is too late, quite too late, for detraction to do its office upon his reputation, either military or civil."

JUDGE STRANGE'S SPEECH.—We have so much respect for the personal character of Senator Strange, and so little desire to say any thing that he or his friends might deem unneighborly or unkind, that we generally pass by opportunities of remark on his public course. With this feeling, we refrained from a single remark on a most extraordinary speech which we found some weeks ago in the Globe, and for which he was lauded in the Standard as the "Cicero of the Senate," with other equally absurd compliments. But the Senator having printed this remarkable speech in pamphlet form, and flooded the State with it, we do not feel at liberty to pursue our own inclination, but proceed to point our readers to some of the beauties of the Senator's *fancy*, and to join issue with him upon some of his *facts*.

Our Senator sets out with the declaration, that *he is "not one of those who cannot do justice to a political opponent."* How little this declaration comports with the subsequent course of his speech, we shall see in the sequel.

About four pages of the pamphlet copy of the speech are devoted to the subject on which he professed to speak, viz: the assumption of State Debts; and the remaining eight pages to misrepresentations of Gen. Harrison's character and acts; to a queer discussion of the objects of government, and to matters and things in general, all having in view the putting down of what he calls "the errors of Harrisonian Federalism."

"The great difficulty of the cause to which I belong," says the Senator, "in our party strifes, is the preservation of our own banner. Our adversaries are ever striving to throw matters into confusion, and, taking advantage of the tumult, to rob us of our banner, and to thrust theirs into our unwilling grasp. * * * I do not know a better service that a man can do to his country, than to hold forth, with a strong arm, to the public view, the glorious Democratic banner, in its unadorned simplicity, with its plain, pithy, intelligible mottoes."

God forbid that the Whigs should rob the Senator of his banner, so gloriously "*unadorned*" with "mottoes." Its mottoes are indeed "plain, pithy and intelligible," such as "to the victors belong the spoils," "perish credit, perish commerce," "the destruction of the banks," "hard money currency," "reduction of the value of property, produce and labour," "obedience to the laws and the constitution as each man understands them for himself," "shaving and swindling are now the order of the day, and he is a fool who does not play his hand," &c. Each of these mottoes has its appropriate illustration, representing, the 1st, Swartwout and Price quietly decamping, unmolested, with a million and a half of "spoils" in their pockets; the 2d, Blair, of the Globe, paying a debt to the U. S. Bank of $20 000, with $250; and a mob of the democracy sacking Hart's Flour Store; the 3d, A bank Stockholder, Director and Attorney, trying to cut his own throat, with a dull weapon; the 4th, The Congressmen and office holders receiving their pay in gold and silver; the 5th, Farmers selling flour at $3 a barrel and cotton at 5 cents a pound; the 6th, Calhoun nullifying a law that was against the Constitution as *he* understood it, and Jackson fixing a rope round his neck to hang him under *the 2d section;* the 7th, Benton, at Chapel Hill, playing his hand, by *living his credit* with his room-mate's cash. But we have spent too much time in admiring this "glorious banner."

Let us next see what is the Senator's "theory of government." He says,—

"The theory of government, which should be the plainest thing on earth, has been by artifice converted into a puzzle-tool, and its simple purposes mystified and defeated. The happiness of man, through it tendencies to render him virtuous, is its sole office, if it has any worth the trouble and expense that it costs."

"IF government has any object *worth the trouble and expense that it costs*"!!! Alas, alas! that the world should have been over 6000 years in learning the theory of government, and only now have discovered that it is the "plainest thing on earth;" so plain, that it is a matter of doubt whether it is worth the trouble and expense that it costs! But having now made this grand discovery, let us lose no time in *advancing backwards* to a state of nature;

"For why? Because the good old rule,
Sufficeth us; the *simple* plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."

But our Senator has made another important discovery; one which we are inclined to think is perfectly original, for we have never met with it in any Congressional speech, and they always begin with the creation of the world, and generally end with its destruction. It is no less than the remarkable fact, that "the battles of our Revolution were fought, that the whole heathen Pantheon might be dethroned!" Lest our readers should doubt the genuineness of this quotation, we refer them to page 7, of the pamphlet copy of the speech, where they will find the following lines:—

"Such was the state of things in the old world, but our sagacious forefathers saw the error of principles on which those Governments were based, and the battles of our Revolution were fought, that the whole heathen Pantheon might be dethroned with its cumbrous and expensive machinery, and that Governments might be established in the new world, formed upon moral principles."

The reader will find some other curious things in the same paragraph, if he will read on. As to the heathen Pantheon, we propose to devote the first leisure hour we have (which will probably be the first day that consists of 25 hours,) to an inquiry into the causes of the mortal hatred of the Americans, and the ardent friendship of the British, which impelled them to fight so many "battles of our Revolution," on their account.

We regret to learn, (page 8.) that "Jupiter, and Mars, and Mercury, have all been imperceptibly regaining in part their lost empire; and although disavowed in our constitutions, have exerted substantial control in our public affairs!" It will doubtless be necessary to "fight our battles o'er again," and once more dethrone these heathen gods; and perhaps this is the object of Van Buren in raising a standing army of 200,000 men! There is one subject of congratulation, at any rate, and that is, that neither Venus, nor any of the Goddesses, are combined with "Jupiter and Mars and Mercury." When there's a woman in the case, "look out for squalls." We might be in danger of another ten years' seige of Troy.

The Senator says that Jupiter, Mars and Mercury have been "disavowed in our constitutions." We wish he had been kind enough to point out the section in "our constitutions," where the disavowal is made. We have searched for it diligently without success. Perhaps one must be under *lunar* influence before it can be seen.

But let us leave the heathen gods and goddesses, and see what sins the "Federalists" have been guilty of.

"They point," says the Senator, (alluding to the Whigs,) "exultingly to this and that *bad measure* which they have themselves cajoled or forced us into, and laugh at us for not having avoided them, although, like struggling men, in attempting that which we would, *we have been forced to do that which we would not.* The State bank deposite system, they know well, *we were pressed into by them* in our efforts to escape from the more dangerous system of the United States Bank."

Unfortunately for the Senator's facts, History tells us, that the State Bank Deposite System was adopted by President Jackson in defiance of the will of Congress, and that he had to appeal earnestly to Congress at two several sessions, before that body could be induced to sanction it. The Whigs at that time resisting the measure, with all their energies, and the Tories urging it as the only thing to save the country. This fact is of so recent occurrence, and so well known, that we are astonished at the accusation that the Whigs pressed the Administration into the measure. We expect to hear next that the Whigs have forced the Administration to adopt that other "bad measure," the Sub-Treasury.

The Senator having told us what the "theory of government" is, proceeds to tell us what its practice should be; and truly enough it is a "*simple*" machine, according to his ideas. "All that is needful for liberty, and more than can be desired by tyranny," is, it seems, that government should furnish the people with—what do you think, reader? Why, "standards of weights and measures!!" He, moreover, denies to Congress the right to say to the States that they shall "measure cloth with a yard stick, or corn by the bushel, or weigh bacon by the pound," or bake an ash-cake in a collard-leaf, we suppose he forgot to add. The whole sentence so abounds in beauties, that we cannot deny our readers the pleasure of reading it entire; as follows: (See page 9.)—

"Let us perform our constitutional duty of furnishing the nation standards of weights and measures, and of the value of property; and freed from all distracting influences from ourselves, the States will be as certain to abide by all these, as that flowers succeed the showers of spring. You have no right to say to the States that they shall keep their accounts in dollars and cents; that they shall measure cloth with a yardstick, or their corn by the bushel, or weigh their bacon by the pound; but it is your duty to furnish them with standards, by which value weights and measures may be tested. You should perform this duty, and having performed it, ask for no more power in relation to these subjects. You have all that is needful for liberty, and more can only be desired by tyranny. The banking institutions, debts, and internal improvements of the States, will soon be brought within wholesome limits, if you will only let them alone. A bad currency is a curse to the community in which it exists, and the State Legislature will soon be forced, by a community which feels the smart, to apply the proper correctives; and States having no resources but those derived from direct taxation, to pay debts and carry on works of internal improvements, will become very chary in contracting the one, and quite prudent in conducting the other."

Having thus glanced at a few of the brilliant scintillations of the genius of the "Cicero of the Senate," we break off for want of room, proposing, in our next, to examine, *seriatim*, some of the unfounded insinuations and charges, in making which, a Senator in Congress outraged the honest State of North Carolina, and lowered alike his own dignity and that of the august body of which he is an accidental member. We propose to show his constituents whether "he is not one of those who cannot [or will not,] do justice to a political opponent."

"THE TEST," *once more.*—The last North Carolinian publishes a correspondence between Walter F. Leak, Esq. Chairman of the late Tory Convention at Rockingham, and Mr. Van Buren, from which it appears that the latter responds to an inquiry from Mr. Leak, whilst he treated one from his District Attorney with contempt. The Carolinian recently thought that there would be no impropriety in any of the candidates refusing to answer the Attorney's Test, because their opinions were already becoming sufficiently known. But the Rockingham Convention was more wise than the Editor. They knew that Van was odious to the South on this subject, and they demanded a pledge from him. How does he answer the inquiry:—

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1840.

I have received your letter of the 21st inst. and can have have no objection to say in reply, that the sentiments expressed in my letter to Junius Amis, and others, on the 6th March, 1836, and substantially repeated in my inaugural address, are not only still entertained by me, but have been greatly strengthened, by subsequent experience and reflection.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.
M. VAN BUREN.

To WALTER F. LEAK, Esq. Chairman, &c.

It will be seen that Mr. Van Buren refers to his letter to Junius Amis and his Inaugural Address. In his letter we find the following passage:—

"As anxious as you can possibly be to arrest all agitation upon this disturbing subject, I have considered the question you have propounded to me with a sincere desire to arrive at the conclusion that the subject in relation to the District of Columbia, can be safely placed on the same ground on which it stands in regard to the States, viz:—the want of constitutionol power in Congress to interfere in the matter. I owe it, however, to candor, to say to you, that I have not been able to satisfy myself that the grant to Congress, in the Constitution, of the power of "*exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever*" over the Federal District, does not confer on that body the same authority over the subject that would otherwise have been possessed by the States of Maryland and Virginia; or that Congress might not, in virtue thereof, take such steps upon the subject in this District as those States might themselves take within their own limits, and consistently with their rights of sovereignty.

"Thus viewing the matter, I would not, from the lights now before me, feel myself safe in pronouncing that Congress does not possess the power of interfering with or abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia."

It will be seen that Mr. Van Buren here *distinctly acknowledges the constitutional right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland or Virginia.* He places the subject on the ground of *expediency* only. Is the South ready to sanction this doctrine? It is true he says in his Inaugural Address that he would veto any bill which Congress might pass to that effect. But he well knew that there was no danger of his being called on to redeem that pledge.

But the reader may look in vain, either to the letter to Mr. Leak, the letter to Mr. Amis, or the Inaugural Address, for one word of recantation of his solemn resolution in 1818, that no new State should be admitted into the Union "without making the abolition of slavery therein an indispensable condition," or for a recantation of his vote, on the 6th of March, 1822, in favoring of freeing slaves that might be carried to Florida, from any of the States.

We repeat it, that Mr. Van Buren has carefully avoided any mention of Florida, or the other Territories, and that he has never recanted his determination to force them to abolish slavery. We defy his friends to point us to a single syllable on this important subject. His omission to do so, is evidently to secure the abolition vote of the North. Florida is now an applicant for admission. If the abolitionists see, as they undoubtedly do, that Van Buren is in favor of abolishing slavery in Florida, will they not support him! Most assuredly. And let Southern men reflect what will be our condition with Florida a free State.

Harrison denies the constitutional power of Congress to meddle with the subject in the States, in the Territories, or in the District. See his votes on the Missouri and Arkansas questions in Congress, and his speeches at Cheviot and Vincennes. Van Buren affirms the right to abolish in the Territories and in the District. See his letters above, and his votes on the Missouri and Florida questions. Let Southern men choose between a friend who has always stood by them, in speech and act, and an enemy who always *acted* against them, and speaks on both sides.

HUMBUG.—The Carolinian is astonished "that Mr. Morehead and his followers should oppose the immediate organization of the militia as recommended by the Secretary of War," on the ground that Mexico is about to engage in a war against Texas!! What have we to do with Mexico and Texas! We hope it is not expected that we are such fools as to meddle with their wars; nor yet to authorize Mr. Van Buren to raise a standing army of 200,000 men in time of peace.

VERY GENTEEL!—We find the following in the last North Carolinian, being its very last lecture on Editorial courtesy and propriety. We have no wish to inflict a heavier punishment on that paper than to publish its own words:—

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

"The unprincipled scurrillity and obscene vulgarity of the Observer's attacks on us this week, present another exemplification of the story of "the viper and the file." We are certain, as to the impersonation of "the *viper*," and we hope our character is so shielded in honesty, as to be invulnerable, like "the file," against which, the puny reptile shall lick, only to make its little tongue bleed."

Poor fellow! poor fellow! what a passion he was in when he wrote this! Like the viper he talks of, he had bit himself, and was so full of *pison*, that he fancied every thing else as venomous as himself.

We have been a little curious to know what it was that produced such an explosion of wrath. After diligent examination we have arrived at the conclusion that was the insinuation that the President's District Attorney might be growing *old;* and that he would be entitled to be regarded as one of the *patriarchs* of his party after the 4th of March next. We are strengthened in this conclusion, by the recollection that he once tried to pass us off as "*Father Hale.*" And besides, old ladies are usually very touchy on the subject of age and gray hairs. It was certainly very thoughtless of us to make such an insinuation about our neighbor, who, besides being very young (editorially,) is very *green* also. Nevertheless we would advise him to make any matrimonial arrangements he may have in contemplation before the aforesaid 4th of March.

There is a paper in New York, that is one day Whig and the next day Tory, throughout the year. The North Carolinian is somewhat of the same stamp. It is this week against the banks, and will be next week for them: Now for reform, and then for destruction. The New York paper has two Editors, one Whig and the other Tory. The North Carolinian has but one Editor, but he must have two natures, one good and the other bad: one possessing a little common sense, and the other no sense at all.

The North Carolinian has found a new name for the Whigs,—"the British Harrison Bank Whiggery." Doubtless the idea was suggested by the recollection of the many drubbings Harrison gave the British in 1812, when Van Buren was aiding the British and Hartford Convention Federalists, by opposing the re-election of Madison, and acting with the peace party in support of De Witt Clinton.

The Carolinian says that the Whigs "design to set up Clay's fifty million bank, the moment they can get Harrison elected." We are glad to see that the Carolinian talks of "getting Harrison elected;" but it is ahead of us in its knowledge of what the Whigs intend to do. We have no idea that the Whigs would do any such foolish thing.

VAN BUREN "FOR A HIGH TARIFF."—The Carolinian asks, "How long has it been since the oppression of a Tariff to the South had wellnigh severed this Union?" Among those who voted for that Tariff of oppression was Martin Van Buren, because "he had $20,000 invested in SHEEP and sheep farms."

The Madisonian well remarks, that the Globe could find no terms of abuse too coarse to apply to the Whigs who, in the House of Representatives, opposed the Treasury Note bill: but when Benton opposed it on the very same grounds in the Senate, the Executive organ was silent as the grave. And again, the Whigs who were absent when the final vote was taken on the bill, had "absconded," according to the Globe; "not daring to array their votes against it on the journal." But in the Senate, near one-fifth of the whole Tory force "absconded" when the vote was taken, including Wright, Grundy and Tappan. But the Globe has no thunder for them.

The knock-down Argument.—In the Pennsylvania Legislature, Col. McElwee, a notorious Loco, after being vanquished in argument by Mr. Hegins, spat in the face of the latter, who returned the compliment by applying his fist to the face of the Colonel. They were separated, and the House appointed a Committee of Inquiry, who summoned McElwee before them, to which he replied that he spurned the summons with contempt. It is supposed that McElwee will be expelled.

Again: Two lawyers at Little Rock, Arkansas, had a round of fisticuffs in the court, which resulted in a plentiful flow of ink and blood.

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite," &c.

P. S. McElwee has been *expelled*, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds, in a body composed of a majority of his own political friends.

WHAT A MONSTER!—The Raleigh Standard says, "J. Q. Adams is reported to have used the following words:—'The *greatest beggar* and the *most troublesome* of all the office seekers during my administration, was Gen. Harrison.'"

Gen. Jackson also "is reported to have used the following words."—"The *greatest liar* and the *most unscrupulous* of all the Editors during my administration, was the Editor of the Standard."

HARD MONEY.—The Standard adopts as its own, the following remark from the Maysville Sentinel:—"We are not for an exclusive hard-money currency, nor has such a policy, to our knowledge, ever been advocated by any of our *distinguished men.*"

Alas for Mr. Benton and Parson Fisk! Mr. Walker and Mr. Bethune! Mr. Calhoun and the Editor of the North Carolinian! The Standard thus pronounces all these without the pale of its list of "*distinguished* men," for all these have at one time or other denounced the whole paper money system.

The Pedlars in Pennsylvania, in selling their *notions*, agree to wait for their pay till Harrison is elected President,—a little more than six months' credit.

CONGRESS.—The business of the last week was interrupted by the death of a member, the Hon. Thaddeus Betts, a Senator from Connecticut, which took place on Tuesday the 7th. Both Houses adjourned on being informed of the fact, and on Wednesday only met to attend the funeral.

The Senate has passed a bill to authorize the President to raise 1500 men to serve during the war against the Indians in Florida.

In the House, no business of general importance has been done during the last week. There was a *row* between some of the Ohio members, Messrs. Bond, Medill and Weller, which produced great excitement and uproar in the House. They did not *quite* get to blows.

The appropriation bills are before the House, and we hope, when Congress passes those, it will adjourn. It is frequently difficult to procure the attendance of a quorum. On one occasion, only 55 members were present to vote.

A SIGN.—Thirty-five gentlemen at Winchester, Va. have invited Mr. Rives to a public Dinner, and he has accepted the invitation. They state that more than half of their number were supporters of Van Buren at the last election, but have now abandoned him. At their head, is Mr. Baldwin, the Van Buren Elector at the election in 1836. This is a sign not to be mistaken.

ANOTHER SWARTWOUT.—The last Richmond Whig contains a proclamation of Gov. Gilmer, offering a reward of $200, and an advertisement of Dr. John Brockenbrough, offering an additional reward of $3000, for the apprehension of Wm. Beverly Dabney, late first Teller of the Bank of Virginia, who has absconded, "with a very large amount of the funds, (in bank notes,) of the Bank." He has gone West, and will doubtless cast anchor in Texas.

Col. Crockett.—Another story has been put in circulation that Col. Crockett is still living and confined in a Mexican mine. A letter addressed to the Editor of the Austin City Gazette, signed Wm. C. White, and published in that paper, states that the writer saw Col. Crockett, and was the bearer of a letter from him addressed to his wife, which had been transmitted to New Orleans, with directions to have it mailed. We shall see.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

[We have no doubt that the letter is a hoax. *Ed. Obs.*]

POPULAR MEETINGS.

The numerous conflicting invitations, addressed to the Whig Candidate for Governor, to visit different sections of the Eastern part of the State, placing it out of his power to accept of all of them, his friends have made out the following Schedule for Mr. Morehead, which he has consented to fill. He will be gratified to meet his fellow citizens at the times and places designated below:

At Wilmington, Wednesday and Thursday, April 15 and 16.
At Waynesborough, Wayne county, Saturday, April 18.
At Kinston, Lenoir, Monday, April 20.
At Trenton, Jones, Tuesday, April 21.
At Newbern, Thursday, April 23.
At Washington, Beaufort, Monday, April 27.
At Halifax, Thursday, April 30.
At Jackson, Northampton, Friday, May 1.
At Edenton, Monday, May 4.
At Hartford, Perquimons, Wednesday, May 6.
At Elizabeth City, Pasquotank, Thursday, May 7.
At Camden C. H., Friday, May 8.
At Currituck C. H., Saturday, May 9.
At Windsor, Bertie, Tuesday, May 12.
At Williamston, Martin, Wednesday, May 13.
At Nashville, Nash, Saturday, May 16.
At Louisburg, Franklin, Monday, May 18.
At Oxford, Granville, Wednesday, May 20.
At Raleigh, Friday, May 22.

Raleigh Register.

THE CLIMAX.

The subject of this paragraph is old, but will frequently bear repeating. At the conclusion of the American Revolution, Dr. Franklin was dining at Versailles, with the French and English Ministers, when a Toast from each was called for and agreed to. The British Minister began with

"*George III.*—Who, like the Sun in his meridian, spreads a lustre throughout and enlightens the world."

The French Minister followed with

"*The illustrious Louis XVI.*—Who, like the Moon, sheds his mild and benignant rays on and influences the globe!"

Our American Franklin then gave

"GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Commander of the American Army*—Who, like Joshua of old, commanded the Sun and Moon to stand still, and they obeyed him."

MARRIED,

In Guilford, on Tuesday the 31st of March last, by the Rev. Moses Brock, Mr. W. J. McCONNELL to Miss JANE E., daughter of Andrew Lindsay, Esq.

In Newbern, on Wednesday week, Hon. CHARLES SHEPARD to Miss MARY, daughter of the Hon. John R. Donnell.

In Benton, Ala., on the 12th ult., Mr. WM. P. GIOHAN, of Dallas county, to Miss MARGARET A. STEDMAN, of that place, formerly of Raleigh.

In Georgetown, D. C. Thursday, 9th April, by the Rev. Mr. Johns, His Excellency ALEXANDER DE BODISCO, Chamberlain of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, his actual Counsellor of State, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, to Miss HARRIET WILLIAMS, daughter of Brook Williams, E-q.

DIED,

On the 23d ult., at his residence near Nashville, Tennessee, aged 83 years, Dr. MORGAN BROWN. The deceased was a native of Anson county, in the State of North Carolina, from which he removed into the State of South Carolina, and resided near the Cheraws on Pedee river until he emigrated to this State, in the year 1795. Dr. Brown served his country in various capacities during the Revolutionary war; first as a volunteer under Colonel Thompson, during which service he was at the defence of the city of Charleston from the attack made on that place by the British fleet under Sir Peter Parker; afterwards as lieutenant of infantry in the North, having been present at the battle of Brandywine, and some minor engagements between the American and British forces. At a later period of the war, he acted as Assistant Commissary to the Southern army under Baron de Kalb, Gates, and General Greene, and as superintendent of transports under the last named commander; and was engaged in the partisan warfare carried on in that section between the Whigs and Tories. After the war, he served several sessions in the Legislature of South Carolina.

Nashville Banner.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 11, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, Cook & Co., T. S. Lutterloh, E. W. Willkings and C. T. Haigh, of this place; and for G. W. Johnson, Young & Bailey, F. A. Young & Co., Douthit & Nelson, J. Worth, Jesse Shelly, Jos. Sumner, Cowls & Wilcox and C. B. & C. K. Wheeler, of the interior.

One dozen Mill Saws,

JUST received from Philadelphia, made expressly to order for this market, and of selected Steel. For sale by

JAMES MARTINE.

April 14, 1840. 93-4w.

D. GILCHRIST,
SURGEON DENTIST,

WILL visit Fayetteville on the 7th of May next, and will remain some 8 or 10 days to attend to his profession. Early application is desired.

April 15, 1840. 93-2w

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

April 2.—Brig Temperance from Philadelphia; Schr. Henry from Porto Rico. 3.—Schrs. Regulus from New York, Jane Bourne from Nassau, N. P. 4.—Brigs Tuscan and Vesper from Martinique; Schr. Mary from Charleston.

DEPARTURES.

April 4.—Brigs Benjamin for St. Vincents, Citizen for Martinique; Schrs. Lexington for New York, Eliza Jane for Charleston. 7.—Brig Empress for Porto Rico; Schr. United States for Ponce, P. R.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 15.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 54	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	37 a 42	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	8 a 8½	Mackerel,	$9
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Molasses,	33 a 34
Butter,	15 a 22	Oats,	40 a 45
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Cotton,	6 a 7½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	18 a 24	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	7 a 12
Corn,	60 a 65	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	80 a 90
Flour, new	$4 a $5	Sack,	$2½ a $2¾
Feathers,	40	Tallow,	11
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Tin, box,	$14
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4½ a 4¾
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80
Iron,	5½ a 6	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Lard,	10	Wool,	17 a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—APRIL 9.

Turpentine $1 75 a 1 80; Tar 1 00 a 1 02; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 50; Flooring 8 50 a 9 50; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 35 00; R. O. rough 7 00 a 10 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 55; Salt, coarse, 45; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

CHERAW MARKET—April 10.

Bacon 8 to 10½; Beeswax 20 to 23; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 5 to 8; Corn 62½ to 75; Flour 4 75 to 5 00. Feathers 45 to 50; Iron 5½ to 6½; Lime 4 to 4½; Molasses 40 to 45; Nails, cut, 7½ to 8½; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt, sack, 2 50.

Cotton at New Orleans 5 to 9¾. Total receipts to April 1st, 719.689 bales.

Cotton at Columbia 5 to 8¾.

NEW YORK, April 8.

Cotton—Prices are so low that any reduction of freights operates favorably on sales—as the rate of freights rather favors them there is more doing. Sales of 3.500 bales within the last few days. Uplands 6¼ a 8½; New Orleans 6¼ a 9½; Florida 6¼ a 8½; Mobile 7 a 9¼.

Naval Stores—Sales of selected Turpentine at 287½.

Received per Cotton Plant,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
5 do. common do. ditto,
45 bags prime Rio COFFEE,
A few barrels superior N. O. Molasses.

In transit,

5 barrels superior Albany ALE,
50 pieces Georgia NANKINS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 14, 1840. 93tf

Large Stock of GOODS
AT AUCTION.

THE Subscribers having in view a change in their business, will proceed to sell, on Tuesday the 21st inst., at Auction, their entire Stock of GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, Groceries, &c. &c.

These Goods have been purchased within a short period; are mostly fresh articles, in good condition and well worthy the attention of dealers. The sale will be positive and without reserve. Terms liberal and made known at the sale.

BOON, CAISON & CO.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

April 14, 1840. 93ts

Notice.

FREQUENT depredations having been committed on the United States Arsenal Grounds, by destroying the fences &c. makes it necessary to inform the public that in future a vigilant guard will be kept and any Slaves or persons of colour found trespassing, will be summarily punished, and all white persons prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law.

April 13th, 1840. 93-3w.

Balole for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 320 acres of land on the West side of Cape Fear River, about 2 miles above Fayetteville, well known as the "Balole Place." About 30 acres of the land has been lately opened, and is now in a fine state for cultivation. The land is considered the most valuable on the River, and is desirably situated, about midway between McNeill's and McAlister & McLean's Ferries, having good fine lands immediately back and adjacent, which would be disposed of by the proprietor. A liberal credit will be given to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the premises, when the terms will be fully made known.

MARY McLEAN,
Ex'x. of Daniel McLean, dec'd.

Cumberland Co. April 14, 1840. 93-2w.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wadesborough, North Carolina:—

A.—Mr. Allen.
B.—A. Brooks, A. Brown, Wm. Baily, J. A. Beeson, Lucy Bancomb.
C.—John Cockran, J. W. S. Croson, John M. Coffin, Samuel Conrod, Eligha Cason, Jas. D. Cash, Robert Clark.
D.—Lemuel Deberry, Redrick Drue, Stephen Deese, Daniel Deese, Redick Dean.
G.—Jas. H. Grace, Widdow Gulledge.
H.—Mary E. Hamby, Thomas C. Hackley, Henry Hill.
K.—Alexander Kindred, 2.
L.—Jas. LeGrand.
M.—Jos. Meadley, Jas. Moore, Wm. May, Edmund McLendon.
P.—Vincent Parsons.
R.—Reason Rickets, Jas. Roary, Sen., Caleb Ross.
S.—Isaac Sulivant, Isaac H. Sulivant, Wm. C. Smith, John Smith.
T.—Samuel L. Tyson, James M. Treadgill, Wm. Teal, Gary Taylor.
W.—J. White, Stephen Wall.

93] W. B. McCORKLE, *P. M.*

Public Notice.

UNDER the advice of counsel, I proceeded from Guilford county to Rutherford, and took my valuable Stallion, "Sergeant McDonald," from the possession of Dr. Joseph McDowell, who improperly held him, and this without being forbid.

The said McDowell, with two others, Mr. Baxter was one, came on to Greensborough, and there McDowell, after knowing that I held my horse publicly, and had written to him to sue me if he pleased, took out a States' warrant, I am informed, against me, and employed two outlaws, who went for money, and raked the neighborhood under the cloak of legal process, and this on the oath of McDowell. I wish the people to know I hold my own horse, and am ready to meet McDowell's suit in law any time; and do not regard his gang, who act like highway robbers. I will give $50 REWARD for the delivery of McDowell in Guilford county, where I live, or in Greensborough Jail, or in Moore county, so that he may be arrested under process, now in the hands of officers; and that he may answer for his crimes already committed.

BENJAMIN MOODY, Jr.

February 26, 1840. 93-2w

POETRY.

FROM THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

THE REAPER AND THE FLOWERS.

There is a Reaper, whose name is Death,
And, with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between.

Shall I have nought that is fair, saith he:
Have nought but the bearded grain?
Though the breath of these flowers is sweet to me,
I will give them all back again.

He gazed at the flowrets with tearful eyes,
He kissed their drooping leaves;
It was for the Lord of Paradise
He bound them in his sheaves.

My Lord has need of these flowrets gay,
The Reaper said, and smiled:
Dear tokens of the earth are they,
Where he was once a child.

They shall all bloom in fields of light,
Transplanted by my care,
And saints, upon their garments white,
These sacred blossoms wear.

And the mother gave, in tears and pain,
The flowers she most did love;
She knew she should find them all again
In the fields of light above.

O, not in cruelty, not in wrath,
The Reaper came that day;
'Twas an angel visited the green earth,
And took the flowers away.

WAGONS & TEAMS,
AND
Morus Multicaulis Trees.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a very valuable team of young Mules, and Timber Wagon and Gear. Also, a good strong team of Horses and Timber Wagon and Gear. And a heavy Road Wagon, either with or without gear.

He would also sell Trees and Cuttings of the MORUS MULTICAULIS, at 1 cent per bud, which he will warrant genuine and in good preservation.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.
Fayetteville, Feb. 5, 1840. 83tf

Received per Steam Boats,

39 HHDS. prime Cuba MOLASSES,
10 hhds. do N. O. SUGAR,
250 bushels planting IRISH POTATOES.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Feb. 17, 1840. 85tf

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres, an improved LOT of ground in the town ville. The several pieces of Land those who wish to purchase, by and near the said Land. The will please to address Stantonsburg, Conta will be promptly

[illegible] HADLEY.
Fayette 63-tf.

[illegible] Commission [illegible]siness.

[illegible] having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services [illegible]s and the public as a general AUCTION [illegible]OMMISSION AGENT.

[illegible] orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.
Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

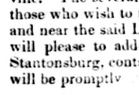
DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

GENERAL WOLFE.



MY celebrated Virginia Horse, GENERAL WOLFE, Colt of Eclipse, will stand this season at Fayetteville, Elizabethtown, Esquire McDaniel's, Mr. William Davis's on East side of Cape Fear, Mr. George Barksdale's, and at Mr. Marsh's, on West side of Cape Fear. He stands lower than any Horse of his blood in the Southern country, $8, 12, 15, payable 1st January, 1841. His Dam is of the best blood in Virginia, he is in this country by accident, and not for a mere speculation. Those disposed to raise Horses of good blood, may not again have such an opportunity. His season commences at Fayetteville on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next. He will be at each stand on the days appointed every two weeks.

JOHN W. POWELL.
Leesville, Robeson co. N. C., March 5. 88-8w

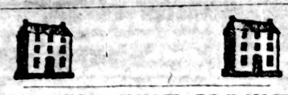
Notice.

ELOPED from this county, sometime during the month of January last, a Constable by the name of LEWIS MEARS, taking with him all the money that he had collected and had in hand belonging to those who had intrusted him with the collection of their money, and leaving his securities for the office he held, to make the deficit good; and also leaving a wife, with two small children, entirely dependant on her father, an old revolutionary soldier, and her other friends, for a support in life. Her marriage portion, consisting of servants, and near two hundred dollars in cash, with other property which her old father had given her, was all squandered away or turned into cash, which he took away with him when he left. The said Mears had been for some time speculating on Horses, which he usually bought on a credit, by giving security; and after driving them to, or near Wilmington, he sold them, as he states, on a credit. It is believed that the securities for the purchase of the Horses will have the money to pay in every case. The aforesaid Mears, after leaving here, was seen in Wilmington at a Billiard Table, where he was endeavouring to pass as Maj. Mears. He was next seen in Charleston, S. C., with some females of that place, taking rides in a carriage for which he paid $5 per day, but being seen and recognised in such company and style, he left Charleston, and has since been seen in Macon, Geo., where it is said he fully struts the dandy. Said Mears is about 25 years of age, hair rather light, spare made, rather above the medium height, genteel appearance, and very fond of talking. The above is to caution the public not to countenance him in any manner whatever, unless there are some who are willing to be duped by him.

J. W. LASATER.
Grove P. O., Chatham County, March 11, 1840. 89-tf.

New Orleans Molasses.

50 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,
7 hhds. do do ditto,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH.
Feb. 12, 1840. 84tf



LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.
July 30, 1839. 56tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.
October 26, 1839. 69tf

Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.,

at the LOWEST PRICES for cash or to punctual customers,—at his old stand, East corner of Market Square.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
[illegible]mber 5, 1839. 70tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very reduced prices—

3 Carriages, 4 Barouches,
3 very light four wheel Buggies,
2 Buggy Gigs, **4** Sulkies on a new plan,
8 Spring Wagons, three very light,
4 Chain ditto.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 24, 1840.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

THOMAS C. BLAKE

HAS received, and is now opening at the South-west corner of Market Square, his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,
Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries, Crockery Ware, Drugs and Hollow Ware, Shoes, Hats, Black Smith's & Carpenter's Tools.

All of which he is desirous to sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as are usually given in this market, by the piece or retail.

His Stock consists in part of

Superfine, and fine black, blue, and London brown Cloths, blue and black Cassimeres, coarse and fine Over Coat Cloths; blue, black, brown and mixt Sattinetts, Winter and Summer Vestings, brown, green and maroon French Merino, Circassians, figured and plain, light colored Chally's, Bombazine, Muslin de-Lane, black, blue-black, and light colored, plain and figured Silks, English, French and American Calicoes, Cambrics, plain and plaid, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslin, Taglioni, Merino, Fancy Silk, Worsted Shawls, black Merino Scarfs, Marseilles, and Corded Skirts, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Super Velvet, Belt and Bonnet Ribbons, Marseilles Quilts, Cotton Umbrellas, 10 1-4 Irish Sheeting, do. Linnen, Table and Towell Diaper, Linen Drills, Muslin inserting, French Worked Collars, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Painted Lawn, Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, White Satin, Hat Crape Ladies Kid and Picnic Gloves, Gentlemen's Buck and Worsted do. Silk, Lambs-wool and Cotton Hosiery, Whitney and Stripe Blankets, fine White & Scarlet Flannels, Twilled do. brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, (assorted) brown and bleached Drills, Powder, Lead, and Shot, Sole and Upper Leather, Cast Steel Axes, (assorted) English and Swede Iron, Round, Square and Hoop American and English Blister, German, and Cast Steel, Hoes, Halter and Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, and a great variety of other articles.

Having determined to sell LOW, the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.
November 25, 1839. 73-*tf*,

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

Red Clover Seed,

FOR sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.
February 11, 1840. 84-tf.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE.
Green Street.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Ailibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*
Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
January 8, 1839. 27tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.
November 20, 1839. 72tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Who wants better evidence?

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to, will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The Life Medicines are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have some forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, the Life Medicines will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the Life Medicines. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of the Life Medicines, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the Life Medicines with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, sen'r, 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of John Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adan Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shuiel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism *in one week!*

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Selma, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—Affection of the Liver—after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that prop or tensity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adopted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

AGENTS—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

These valuable medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 8[illegible]y

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandith's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by its cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY POISON. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE. ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

RHEUMATISM.

Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.

DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated lotion for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to refer all persons suffering from these diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strong and highly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been published to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing, and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following letters are selected from hundreds of others of a like description. It will be proper that all persons using the Liniment see that it is accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand writing. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have palmed upon the country no-trums and lotions, and liniments, and "Infallible Rheumatic Mixtures,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quacks, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism, the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed.

M. B. COHEN,
No. 275, 1-2 *Hudson street, N. York.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.

WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*
Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.
To Dr. M. B. COHEN.

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of Rheumatism.

CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*
New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adguvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.

WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.
No. 342, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the Inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Rockwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.

H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.
New York, August 1st, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.

M. B. COHEN.

Price $3 per Bottle.

The public will remember that this is simply an external application and free from minerals.

Dr. M. B. COHEN'S principal Office, No. 275, 1-2 Hudson street, N. Y.

Each bottle of the Embrocation is accompanied with printed directions for use, and none is genuine unless bearing the signature of

M. B. COHEN.
February 4, 1840. 83-6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.
October 5, 1839.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

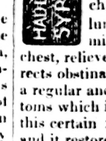
Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8, 1839. 36tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 35tf

PETER'S'S VEGETABLE
PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the sea of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.
May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE
AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.